

Cornwall is the richest and most widely known section of mining ground in the whole world. Surely the innumerable sources of its metallic wealth ought to be taken some cognizance of when speaking of the comparative merits of the different class of veins. The fissure veins of Cornwall extend, as is well known, in unbroken continuity and productiveness for miles, except only their occasional intersection by the beautiful and orderly system of slides, dykes, and cross-courses which traverse them, and a temporary contraction of the several veins, and a diminution of their yield, arising from protuberances of either or both the walls of the containing rocks. The main lodes, true fissure veins, of Cornwall afford no evidence of their declining in depth, though several of them are opened and

wrought profitably to a perpendicular depth of nearly half-a-mile from the surface.

The Comstock lode of Nevada, unquestionably the richest which has ever been discovered, is a true fissure vein. Perhaps Prof. Clayton will kindly inform us how favourably the best limestone deposits in the State, or on the coast, compares with that vein.

It has seemed convenient and very congenial to sundry individuals to institute a comparison between the Eberhardt Mine of Nevada and the Charnacillo Mines of South America, but upon what data I have yet to learn, except it be that the country rocks in both instances are limestones. It would certainly provoke a smile to hear anyone allege, whilst prosecuting mining operations in one part of the globe—in granite, for instance—that good mines were found in another or other parts of the globe in that formation. A generic term by-the-bye, for a class or family of rocks, just as limestone is for another, whilst all other features and lineaments which might constitute some sort of similarity were totally disregarded. But if they have nothing in common with each other besides a family relation, with what motives, it may be asked, can forced comparisons be instituted? The most excusable which can be entertained in this regard is that they emanate from ignorance, and of that class possibly which arises from the absence of a due appreciation of what is strictly right. If mines recently costing heavy sums in their purchase are found to belie expectations, upon whatever data they may have been founded, the sooner the merits of such mines are properly understood—for we cannot entertain a doubt but they have some merits—the better it will be in the interests of mining. And as a general rule for all parties concerned, all efforts addressed to exaggeration can only result in a one-sided success, for whatever may be the gains of one party by mere market operations, that must always constitute the exact measure of the losses of the opposite party to the transaction, because such occurrences are operated independently of the true merits of individual enterprises, and therefore, work no good, but a positive injury, to mining. Mr. Mansell, in the letter referred to, after stating that he has been to a considerable amount of cost and trouble to obtain leading facts regarding the American mines, adds—"The Emma, Flagstaff, Richmond Consolidated, Camp Floyd, Last Chance, Eberhardt and Aurora, South Aurora, and Utah are all encased in mountain limestone." It would be interesting to know from what data such conclusions have been arrived at, as it has generally been understood that at least the limestones in which the White Pine Mines are situated, from the fossils found therein, belong to the Silurian period.

Nevada, June 10.

STRIKES—A PRUSSIAN IRONMASTER.

Sir,—With reference to the present question of work and wages, it may not be uninteresting to the readers of your so widely-spread paper to peruse the following address to his workmen by Mr. Krupp, the steel gun manufacturer, of Essen, Rhenish Prussia; and I shall be happy if you can make any use of it.

Translation from the Royal privileged Berlin Gazette of June 27.

Essen, June 24.—The following placard has been posted upon Krupp's workshops:—
TO THE WORKMEN OF THE CAST-STEEL WORKS.—Forty-five years ago I was one of the few workmen in the original ruins of these works—my patrimony. The daily wages of smiths and puddlers had then been raised from 18 shillings to 7½ silver groschen (about 9d.), the entire weekly wages being 1 thaler 15 silver groschen (about 4s. 6½d.). For 15 years I gained no more than to enable me to pay the workmen their wages; for my own care and labour I acquired nothing more than an advanced age here now who can prove this. Ask them what had been done for them in the year 1848. The recent sacrifices during the years of war are well known to you all. Who can count the loss caused by the present want of coal? Mutual confidence has made these works great. I know that I deserve and possess your confidence, and therefore I address these words to you.

Before I have occasion to complain of infidelity and resistance, I warn you of the fate which periodicals and strolling agitators are endeavouring to prepare for the large working class, making, under the mask of benevolence, use of religious and moral sentences. Their harvest begins after having irretrievably undermined the existence of your class. They work with all their influence for your entire destruction, so that they may then cast their nets in troubled waters. Ask after the ancient, so-called apostles, ask after their domestic and moral life. To them the contributions of the workmen for disseminating verbal and written scandal are an easier and more pleasant method of gain than honest labour offers. The *Essen News*, amongst others, by inventions of all kinds, endeavours to throw discredit upon the character of the management of my works, and states yesterday, as a means to disturbance, that the conference had been coerced to agree to a considerable advance of wages for one class of workmen. To these and similar broad lies of evil-disposed opponents I add the following warning. Nothing—no succession of events—will ever induce me to concede anything to force. The management, with the benevolence which has always been as law to them, will continue to conduct these works in the spirit of my principles, and so long on my part as by their enduring fidelity I shall consider the workmen as part of this establishment. There is certainly no doubt that any day I may transfer my position to others, and I am equally certain that no company of capitalists would excel me in benevolence or willingness to make sacrifices. Nobody will believe that thirst after gain induces me to undergo the trouble and labour with which the management of such a business on my own account is connected. Everybody knows how I have always valued labour and the labourer; but may everybody be also assured that a misconception of my sentiments would be sure to root up this implanted love for both.

May you all be convinced that I never waver in my resolves, and that, as I have always done, I do not promise without fulfilling what I say! I, therefore, again warn you against the inducements to disturbances of rest and peace. To every brave and orderly workman within the circle of my undertakings there is, after a moderate time of service, offered the opportunity to spend his service pension in his own house in a manner not surpassed in any part of the world. I expect and demand full confidence: I refuse to enter upon any unjust demands; I will, as heretofore, anticipate all just ones; and I ask, therefore, all those who are not content with this to give in their notice; and the sooner the better, so that they may not receive notice from me. Let them leave this establishment in a lawful manner and make room for others, with the assurance that in my house and on my ground I am, and will ever remain, master.

ALFRED KRUPP.

STRIKES—No. II.—CORNISH MINING.

Sir,—Just a century ago the population of Europe was estimated at 30,000,000 souls, and now it has grown to 360,000,000, and is rapidly increasing. Trade and commerce keep apace, while the social and enlightened position of the masses have advanced in proportion to the expanded population. In England the community has more freedom and action in political and industrial affairs than the expected upper ten, coupled with the noblemen of other countries. England prospers and advances beyond any other nation, not only in commerce and trade, but likewise in the sciences and arts, intellectual and moral culture, extended labour, remunerative wages, abridged hours of employment, and freedom of choice in the selection thereof, with independence of working or not, as the caprice or interest of the employee shall determine. Yet, with these advantages and a number of others in their favour, there is more discontent throughout the industrial classes of England than at any other period in her history. Judging from those who have recently paraded the streets of London in processions, with "drums and banners," they are certainly composed of the very dregs of the workmen of England; they exhibit the lowest scale of intellect, the slightest amount of sinews, and the most dissipated countenances of any collection of men that I ever witnessed; and, for the benefit of the industrious, steady, and deserving artisan, mechanic, and workman, it appears to me that the sooner they emigrate from this country the better it will prove for all who are left behind; while it appears, still further, that those who deserve support and countenance have ready to subscribe funds to feed and clothe those qualified and reckless workmen and roughts who are out on strike.

What will be the effects of these strikes on Cornish tin and copper mining? The workmen are scarce, and the wages of the best tinners range from 4l. 10s. to 5l. per month; still the great mines continue to pay immense and advancing dividends. Will the force of example extend to such mines as Dolcoath, Tincroft, and Carn Brea, and pray what would be the effects in case it did? A three months' strike would cost the adventurers at least a year's dividends, and depreciate the market value thereof at least 50 per cent. Yet, what is more reasonable than to speculate on the possibility of such a catastrophe, for men are scarce and in request, while the captains of mines are compelled to conciliate the miner rather than to compel him to do an honest and full day's work. I can remember the time when at East Crofty the men changed places underground at 6 o'clock in the morning, at 2 in the afternoon, and, lastly, at 10 at night, thus having eight hours of full employment from each core of men, while

every man who failed to relieve in time was fined 2s. 6d. for his neglect of the regulations under which he was employed; and pray what was the remuneration of the best "tutwork men" at that period?—2l. 5s. to 2l. 10s. per month, or (say) about 30l. a year. Shaftmen who worked in wet and dangerous places had exceptional and better wages. If strikes prevail in the North of England, and throughout the coal and iron districts, where population is dense and rapidly becoming overwhelming, how much more readily could the miners of Cornwall combine and dictate to their employers more favourable conditions and higher wages than at present prevail? To take a practical view of the question, is it not a fact that captains of mines stand more in fear of losing their men than the miners do of finding employment?

It is necessary that landlords should be liberal in reducing their dues or royalties to encourage the flow of money from absentees into Cornwall, the cornicopia of wealth of the mineral world, and also the receipt of vast sums of money subscribed to work their mines, which in many instances never return a shilling in the shape of dividends. In dressing tin the metal is separated from the matrix by its specific gravity, and the cornicopia is surrounded by water. No money is allowed to cross the Atlantic, nor do they allow much to escape beyond the waters of the beautiful Tamar; hence Cornwall is advancing in wealth, social and intellectual culture, increased employment, and higher remuneration to workmen.

R. TREDNICK,

Consulting Mining Engineer.

3, Crown-court, Threadneedle-street, July 10.

N. ENNOR'S REMARKS ON TIN AND THE TIN STAMPS, &c.

Sir,—Agreeable to my promise I take up these subjects, first remarking that in nearly every case the tin is not liberated from the stamps cover quick enough; it remains under the heads until nearly all the young and best tin is reduced to a slime. Then I may remark that all the young and best tin is softer, and of a lighter specific gravity, than the older portions of the tin. I have a specimen of tin by me from Spain—a finer specimen is seldom found in any part of the world. I took it to a Cornish tin mine where they had a large five stamps working on rather low produce tinstuff, but well managed by a first-class tin dresser, the mine paying dividends. He said it was the finest specimen of tin he ever saw. I said I did not think it was tin. He persisted it was the very best of tin. I knocked off a portion for him to "van." He bruised it roughly; it then looked well on the shovel. I bruised it again and again, until it began to run on the shovel; we bruised it so low that it was all carried off in the water. He then said he was never so deceived; he would have sworn it was the best of tin. He was quite right, it was the best of tin, such as Cornishmen call grain tin; and it is bought and smelted by the Spaniards as such. This is the case with all the best Cornish tin; it is bruised to a slime, when the very best goes off in slime, and a deal of it is not caught.

This is not only the case with tin; all ore does so if bruised low and washed in water. Lead goes off bad. I know where lead is dressing in this way at the present day, and they lose the best portions of lead, and a large percentage of silver. I was once compelled to redress about 10 tons of lead; I washed out nearly 2 tons of it, running the water into slime ponds, and this, with what I washed out, was about 2 tons; the so-called crop of 8 tons was sold to Bartley and Co., smelters, of Bristol, for 8s. per ton. The 2 tons washed out I afterwards sold to Lucas and Son, of Beeralston, for 20l. 5s. The 2 tons taken out fetched on or about as much as all the crop of 8 tons.

Being satisfied on these points, I may fairly throw out a few hints to the mine agents and tin dressers, to see if they agree with me when I say that tin in Cornish stamps is actually imprisoned in the cover under the present mode of stamping, until a deal of the very best of tin is reduced to a slime too low to be caught by the mine owner; in that case we Cornishmen ought to unite and find a remedy. Having taken up these subjects, I may say I am bound to give my views and remarks upon them. As I have taken out a patent for stamping, I have given these points full consideration; and, as a remedy, first I purpose to liberate the tin from the covers as quick as possible. To do this I purpose to fix rough grates within the cover—say, standing at an angle of 45°—that will throw back all the rough above an 8-hole size under the heads again; then all that goes through shall go through a round revolving griddle, holed a size larger than the required grate; what passes out at the end of the griddle to be again returned to the intake. All that goes through the griddle passes to a long jiggling sieve, similar to what is now commonly called the "drag"; but it should be a jiggling sieve, lifted at one end—say, about 10 times per minute—the other end being hung similar to the fore end of a smith's bellows; let it be fixed in a well-contrived hutch, when the rough and hutch tin will be found as ragging in the sieve; nearly all the better portions of the tin would be in the hutch. I think three quarters of the tin would be found in the sieve and hutch, and three quarters of all the stuff would pass out at the end of the sieve, and would be so poor that it might be got rid of much quicker than by the present process; this should again pass through a second round griddle to make two sizes of it, the foul water going to a slime pit, which I think would be of little value.

I erected the round biddles on the Mendip Hills to work sand and slime 30 years ago, and worked the round grates and the jigger. I may mention they all answered well for lead; then what is there to prevent them answering for tin?

I must next turn to the stamps, but I leave that for the letter to come next week.

St. Teath, Camelford, Cornwall, July 9.

N. ENNOR.

WEST BASSET MINE.

Sir,—In the statement of accounts submitted to the shareholders at a general meeting held on the 27th June, appears under the head of expenditure (although not paid) a charge of 1750l. for "commuted law charges as per agreement with Messrs. Smith and Roberts," solicitors to the South Frances Mine. As this heavy sum may appear to others besides myself to require some explanation, which should, I think, have been given by the committee, it may not be out of place if I make some remarks upon the item brought into the accounts. In conducting the expensive lawsuit between this mine and South Frances, which is said to be now terminated, the solicitors to the latter mine had incurred a heavy bill of costs as against the company, and which ought to have been paid long ere this out of that company's funds, but, for obvious reasons, the debt was allowed to accumulate, and, probably, to the satisfaction of the same legal gentlemen.

It should be here remarked that the leases of both South Frances and West Basset Mines expire about the commencement of next year, and in order to obtain a renewal of the same it appears, if I am rightly informed, that new leases will be granted contingent upon the payment to Messrs. Smith and Roberts of a sum of money as a compromise for their claim against the South Frances Mine. From information that I obtained in the county, I believe that an arrangement of this kind has been settled—i.e., that South Frances shall pay 1000l. to Messrs. Smith and Roberts, and that West Basset is to be burdened with a payment to those gentlemen of 1750l., in discharge of their claims for legal services rendered in carrying on the suit against the West Basset Mine, or, in other words, for a debt actually incurred by the South Frances Mine.

As an ex-shareholder, and for many years interested in the mine, I must say that this extraordinary arrangement, assuming that I have been correctly advised, is one that no shareholder should sanction, and I must express my surprise that such an oppression. The lessors of a set should hold themselves aloof from party quarrels, and unless mutually requested should not interfere with matters that do not concern them. On reading a report recently published by Mr. John Finch, the late solicitor to the West Basset Mine, of several actions in Queens Bench and Chancery, I find at page 128 the following order:—

"*LEYS, F. RICHARDS AND OTHERS.*—Upon hearing the attorneys or agents on both sides, and by consent, I do order that all further proceedings in this action, and the appeal in the Exchequer Chamber, and under the order of reference of Mr. Baron Channell, dated Aug. 26, 1868, and the award of Mr. Kingston, dated November 8, 1869, be stayed without payment of any costs on either side.—Dated Nov. 22, 1871.—JOHN USTANK."

Now, if in the face of this order the committee insist on paying the "commuted law charges," I would strongly suggest that instead of responding to the 10s. call made for the purpose of meeting the balance against the mine, of which this 1750l. forms the principal portion, that some one or more shareholders should at once file a petition in the Court of Chancery to restrain the committee from disposing of any portion of the company's funds towards the payment of law costs (which are, expressly ordered by the Court shall not be paid), the result being at present a drawn game, as no positive decision has yet been arrived at with regard to the question of boundary.

If the committee and their friends, who are the principal holders in the mine, feel disposed to contribute out of their own pockets 1750l. to Messrs. Smith and Roberts for a certain consideration, by all means let them do so; but to burden shareholders, many of whom have only recently come into the mine at high prices, with such a charge is simply discredit to the executive, and one that were I a shareholder I would resist to the utmost of my power. And two or three shareholders holding, perhaps, a majority of shares in a mine are to be permitted to play "ducks and drakes" with their co-shareholders' money is certainly con-

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trary to all law, and I question whether the Stannaries Court or Court of Chancery would sanction for one moment such flagrant mismanagement were the matter brought before them.—London, July 11.

Ex-SHAREHOLDER.

LEAD MINING IN SHROPSHIRE—THE BOG MINE.

Sir,—When my statements were impeached by an anonymous correspondent in the Journal, I considered it my duty to give my reasons for drawing the conclusions I had with respect to the question of the sufficiency of the company's available capital to unwater the shaft of this mine; but how Col. Corbett can say that I have made pertinacious attempts to bring discredit upon the property I am somewhat at a loss to understand, as I have always had the same opinion of the mine as that at present stated. That when in fork and thoroughly cleared sufficient returns will then be made whereby large dividends will be paid, and the shareholders rewarded for their patience and outlay; but the question is, when will this happy state of things arrive, and is the company's available capital sufficient for the purpose?

I stated in my letter of May 30 that it had not only taken nearly eight months to fork or unwater the shaft less than 28 fms., but that the expenditure during that period could not have been less than 2000l. over and above the returns from sales of ore, and this statement is more than verified, for I find from the reports presented to the annual general meeting, on June 26, that the balance remaining of the shaft, to have been in hand in October, 1871, is only 1677l. 14s. 4d., so that there has been 2322l. 6s. 8d. expended over and above the ore sales, which appear to have reduced 3510l. 13s., or in all 5832l. 18s. 8d., in forking or unwatering the mines from 6 ft. below the 80 to about the 115, considerably less than 35 fms. What do we arrive at from this, even assuming there is but 33 fms. (which I question) still to water and clear, as stated by Colonel Corbett, and the returns of ore still continue, but that the present available balance of 1677l. 14s. 4d. will be exhausted long before the bottom of the mines can be reached?

I am not at all surprised that Col. Corbett, holding such a large share in the mine, should attach great weight to the statements of "Old Miner," nor that he should be anxious to put the best complexion on the matter he can, but I fail to see why I should not have the same right of believing the available capital of the company to be insufficient to unwater the shaft as the directors have to believe it will prove sufficient for all their requirements, particularly as I have given substantial reasons for my conclusions. The issue now rests with the shareholders.

13, Cornhill, and Shrewsbury, July 11.

E. CAVENDISH TANGREDIN.

THE EMMA SILVER MINE.

Sir,—Your correspondent, "A Shareholder," while pointing out the "curious coincidence" that the *Standard* was the only daily paper which threw open its columns to Messrs. Johnson and Lyon, adds, "I have reason to know that its columns were closed to any warning voice from the shareholders whose interests were being so grossly attacked." However reliable the first proposition may be, I can "vouch" for the second as an indisputable fact. Observing communications and telegrams from Messrs. Lyon and Johnson, in the *Standard*, the object of which (a not irrational inference, I opine) could only be to depreciate the value of the property of the company; and, having received circulars from Messrs. Lyon and Johnson, the tendency of which was, clearly, to create discontent in the mind of the recipient, I felt it to be a duty due to myself, and to the company to which I belong, to remonstrate through the same channel (the *Standard*) against the liberty which had been taken with me by these men, and to repudiate (as perfect strangers to me) their "apparently benevolent advice."

From what I had seen and heard, I came to the conclusion that the alarming statements (collapse, imminent, &c.) put forth by Messrs. Lyon and Johnson, and "gratuitously forced upon my attention," were made from sinister motives, and not with a view to my aggrandisement. Feeling that hundreds, aye thousands, of pounds were about to be wrung from the pockets of unsuspecting and timid shareholders, I addressed a letter to the Editor of the *Standard*, and stated what I had seen and all I knew about Messrs. Lyon and Johnson. To my great surprise, for I used to think it was the province of a "great paper" to protect the public, and, considering the numerous and varied interests at stake, no notice whatever was taken of my communication by this "the largest paper in the world."

If, Sir, thousands upon thousands (and I fear it is so) have been taken from the pockets of small shareholders (male and female) by the exaggerated statements of Messrs. Lyon and Johnson, so beneficently and industriously circulated through the medium of "the largest paper in the world," it only remains for me now (as a shareholder who has firmly maintained his own position), while I condole with them upon the unhappy combinations of adventitious circumstances which has been directed to mar their prospects, to regret that my feeble warning could not also have been heard "through the same channel in which has been trumpeted, in glaring notes, the glorious achievements of Messrs. Lyon and Johnson"—to wit, "the largest newspaper in the world."

A FELLOW THAT HATH HAD LOSSES.

THE EMMA MINING COMPANY.

Sir,—I happen to be a small shareholder in the Emma Mining Company, I am, therefore, constantly receiving circulars from Messrs. Johnson, Lyon, and Co. disparaging the mine, and inducing me to part with my shares. I don't know Mr. Johnson, nor Mr. Lyon, and I don't want to. They may be respectable men, and their statements may be true, though they have internal evidence of being otherwise. But if persons spend their money in postage and printing, and gratuitously send their effusions to me, I ask myself what is their motive? And whatever that motive may be, I conclude it is not my interest but their own. I have had my shares from allotment, and if Mr. Johnson will allow me I mean to keep them.

A few months ago we were earnestly informed that the mine itself was of little value, and the company itself a "Yankee do," because the vendors had contracted to sell some shares on a certain date at a price lower than the market quotation of a later date. Now, I am persuaded that my shares are worthless, on ground far different. I am told the mine is ruined with water, and that the ore can, therefore, be no longer raised. I am told in the same breath that a certain tunnel company, with whom the Emma Company in its prosperity had been on amicable terms, suddenly seized the mine by force, and kill the foreman in doing so.

Now, it seems to me that the mine must be valuable, or else the tunnel company would not go to such violent and unlawful measures to get possession of it. But it is not strange that the tunnel company, if it really did adopt such desperate measures, should calmly wait till the mine was "caved in" and was worthless, and then sell it at precisely the very moment when it was not worth seizing? I contend that if the mine is worthless no reasonable beings would ever run the risks which the tunnel company is said to have run to obtain possession of it, and that if they have forcibly possessed it it must be on account of its immense value. In this case the law will soon dispossess them of their prize, since it is irrational to suppose that if they had a lawful claim to it they would take such an unlawful method to gain their own.—New Kent-road, July 9.

GEORGE W. GARRETT.

SOUTH AURORA MINING COMPANY.

Sir,—Two letters appeared in the Journal last month from shareholders in the above company, asking the directors to give some authentic information relative to the present position of affairs, and the rumoured reports of fresh discoveries of ore. To neither of these has Mr. Satterthwaite and his co-directors vouchsafed any reply. He and they might have been excused for taking no notice of what they may choose to think or call anonymous writers had they taken any steps to assure the shareholders on points which they have to glean from reports from vendors than those from which they have a right to expect authentic information from their own directors. It would at least be a courteous act, if not a part of their duty, to impart a little of the knowledge they must possess respecting the mine. It is about six months since the last meeting, and since that time I am not aware that any information with respect to the South Aurora Mine has been imparted to the shareholders by the directors, but we hear from this side and that side, from local papers and other vague sources, that a good time is coming. That it may soon come is the present wish of—
London, July 9.

A PURCHASER AT 25 PREMIUM.

[For remainder of Original Correspondence see to-day's Journal.]

EAST CARADON MINE—SPECIAL REPORT.

Gaston Copper Mine, July 8.—East Caradon: In accordance with instructions, I carefully inspected this mine on the 3rd inst., and beg to hand you the following as my report thereon:—William's engine-shaft is sunk perpendicular 130 fathoms below adit, making a total depth of 150 fathoms below the surface; at the bottom a cross-cut is put out south 50 fathoms, and intersected three lodges, known as the counter lode, Child's lode, and south part of Child's lode, the latter being in the end of a drive, which is small and poor so far as seen, but deserves a further description: 12 fathoms behind this cross-cut, or 38 fathoms from south, Child's lode is laid open 5 fathoms east of cross-cut; throughout this drive the lode is small, and not of much value, but the ground in which the lode is embedded is exceedingly favourable, and of a very congenial description, and in all probability will be found productive going east towards the eastern cross-course. The counter lode, near the shaft, is laid open by a drive east some 20 fathoms, and suspended, being unproductive throughout.—Counter Lode: The 115 fm. level is extended 10 fathoms east from the eastern cross-course, where the lode is 6 ft. wide, worth 20l. per fm. and showing a very kindly appearance; to improve this is a very important feature on the counter lode, and likely to improve going down in connection with the cross-course. The 115 fm. level, on Child's lode, is driven west of cross-cut 28 fathoms; the lode in the end is 3 feet wide, at present not of much value, although showing a kindly appearance and likely to improve shortly; in the back of this level 15 fathoms long, the lode is worth from 15l. to 25l. per fathom. The 100 fm. level, on Child's lode, is driven west from cross-cut 70 fathoms, and suspended, being near the boundary; about midway of this driving a cross-cut is driven south 7 fathoms towards drive called the south part of Child's lode, and have about 7 fathoms further to drive to intersect it; this is also a point of interest likely to increase the reserve of ore. At this level, on both north and south sides, all the ore ground remains to be taken away at a good profit. The 90 fathom level is driven west over 20 fathoms, and all the ore ground standing, both in back and bottom, worth 15l., 20l., and 30l. per fathom—in easy ground. A cross-cut is driving north on the eastern cross-course from the counter lode, now about 15 fathoms, and suppose to be within about 5 fms of Fawcett's lode, which has not been seen below the 60 fm. level; this is considered a point of interest where some important discovery may be made shortly. The 50 fm. level, on the eastern cross-course, is driven west about 75 fathoms, as also the 70, and the greater part of the ore ground laid open, which is worth in many places from 20l. to 30l., 50l., and 60l. per fathom. I need not follow these remarks further relative to the present position and prospects of the mine, which I consider is exceedingly good and cheering to see such large courses of ore in reserve, sufficient to make continual dividends, with a stock in hand worth considerably over 20,000l. without any further discovery. Secombe's shaft is sunk 100 fathoms below the surface, where they are driving both east and west on the lode, which is poor. The 70 is driven east of shaft 63 fathoms; lode generally unproductive. The 90 fm. level is driven west 24 fathoms; the lode small and poor. The 80 fm. level is driven west 55 fms. on the south part of Secombe's lode, which is unproductive. No. 3 lode, 25 fathoms north of Secombe's, is driven upon west of cross-cut 50 fathoms—unproductive throughout. Mark's Lode: The engine-shaft is down 8 fathoms below the 60, in which the lode is 1 ft. wide, going into the hard granite rock. The 60 east is driving in easy ground, and the lode nearly 1½ foot wide, showing a more promising appearance.—G. ROWE.

LONDON GENERAL OMNIBUS COMPANY.—Traffic returns for the week ending July 7, 11,542l. 0s. 8d.

THE CHAIRMAN said it was very satisfactory to the board to have to present a statement of accounts and balance-sheet of a more agreeable appearance than they had submitted for the last three half-years, during which they had been obliged to show a balance on the wrong side of the sheet. In the current half-year they had been so favoured by circumstances that they were enabled to show a profit of 39577. 13s. 7d., which was available for dividend, and on which the board recommended the meeting to strike a dividend at the rate of 5 per cent. This profit had, to a great extent, resulted from the improvement in the price of copper and lead which had taken place in the last six months. So far as the balance-sheet of the company was concerned, they had reason to congratulate themselves as compared with the preceding half-years. He would first having occupied for many years back the same position in the accounts, with little notice, with writing off a certain portion of the liabilities until they could disappear altogether. The amount of debts due to the company was 15,000*l.*, as compared with 11,000*l.* in the previous half-year, thus standing in a favourable position. Of copper ore they had a stock representing 945*l.*, while in the previous half-year it was only 496*l.* In coal and culm they had 11,000*l.*, as compared with 12,000*l.* last half-year. Of lead and silver ore their stock was smaller. On the opposite side of the account their debt to the Royal Bank was more favourably circumstanced than at the beginning of last half-year, when it stood at 5,931*l.*, while now the sum was 5200*l.* They had reason to expect to be able to liquidate it entirely before long. As regards the working of the mines, the balance-sheet showed a profit on the liabilities of the company, the whole valuation of their stock stood at 46,000*l.*, as compared with 44,000*l.* in the previous half-year, and the value of the stock of the company stood at 11,000*l.*, whereas on the previous half-year it stood at 60,000*l.*, as compared with 23,000*l.* There was, therefore, a difference of 35,000*l.* to their credit as compared with 33,000*l.* in the preceding one. Under these circumstances the balance-sheet, therefore, on a careful comparison of both sides of the account, might be considered as standing in a very favourable position. Passing to the profit and loss side of the account, he had now reproduced on the credit side item which, he thought, had disappeared from the account for several half-years, viz.—profit on the working of the Knockmahon colliery. It was a fact that for several half-years past those mines had diminished considerably in their rate of production, and at the same time that the price of copper was decreasing, thus converting the large profit with which the mines used to be worked into a very serious loss. However, owing to the increase in the price of copper, and the mines having sustained their firmness, they were able to show to the credit of the Knockmahon mines, after the payment of expenses, a profit of 262*l.* The condition of the mines was not worse than at the commencement; so that the prospect as to produce for the next half-year was at least as good as at the beginning of the last. They had been opened in a portion of the Knockmahon royalty (Kildan) a new mine, in which was a lode as yet unworked. The Knockmahon royalty (Kildan) mines presented when they were first discovered, as appeared from the report of the directors a fortnight ago, and examined it personally. They found the hopeful description given by their mining captains was more than borne out by the actual appearance of the lode. Whether it might lead to the great results like what were experienced elsewhere, or whether it would turn out to be a dissolving view, no person could yet speak with anything like confidence. The great fact remained that they had a profit on the working of this half-year.

which along with other favourable results of their working in other departments, enabled the board to present a dividend to the shareholders at this meeting. With regard to the collieries, the results were not altogether so satisfactory. The Slieve-dagh Collieries, county Tipperary, showed a profit rent of 1413. 19s. 10d. which was a smaller amount than formerly. This was a result, however, which it would not be difficult to explain. In the past half year one of their best collieries, which produced the largest and most profitable coal, was, practically speaking, idle during the progress of necessary improvements—the machinery, &c. In their general collieries the results were, unfortunately, very thin, and returned a preponderant proportion of coal and only very small coal. This coal was used as fuel by the poorest class of people in the district. The diminution in the population reduced that source of demand, while the large substitution of pasture for the small farm tillage system, and the adoption of artificial manures under this new system of husbandry, reduced the demand for lime as a manure, in the production of which their colliery had formerly been much employed. Then as to the increase in the price of coal, that resulted from the miners' strikes in England and Scotland, the increased wages paid to the miners, and the increased cost of machinery necessary, and of the working expenses generally. They had to compete in this company with the Welsh coal and culm. They had been advised not to raise the price of culm, in order to get rid of the large accumulated stock they had on hand. They increased the price of their coals from 20s. to 25s. per ton in Duhallo, which was out of the way of the Welsh competition, but there had not yet been time to mark the profits from that change. He hoped the results of the collieries would be more satisfactory at the next meeting. The Chairman then explained an item of 252. returned as bad and doubtful debts, which, he said, arose from a loose system of accounts by their late cashier at Duhallo. In conclusion, the Chairman congratulated the meeting on the improvement in their prospects, and moved that the report and statement of accounts be adopted. —Mr. JOHN MORRIS seconded the resolution.

Mr. J. HOGAN said he was satisfied with the statement laid before them in all respects except as to the collieries, which, he thought, ought to be more productive. The resolution was unanimously adopted.

On the motion of the CHAIRMAN, seconded by Mr. FOTRELL, a dividend at the rate of 5 per cent., free of income tax, was declared for the last half-year.

The ordinary meeting was then declared closed, and a special meeting opened to consider draught Articles of Association to be substituted for those under which the company was at present constituted.

Mr. HOGAN moved that the number of directors should not exceed five, including a qualified mining engineer as managing director, at a salary of 500. a-year, and a commission of 5 per cent. on realised profits, or dividends paid to the shareholders; 400. a year to be allowed to the other four directors.—The motion was seconded.

Having been put to the meeting it received no further support, and was declared lost.

Mr. MOLLOY suggested that three of the directors should retire by rotation. That system worked well in the Bank of Liverpool and other institutions.—The suggestion was discussed, but no resolution proposed upon it.

Mr. HOGAN proposed that the qualification of auditor be one share instead of 50, as provided by the articles, to enlarge the scope of election. Under the old regime the qualifying number of shares was 25. He did not press the motion.

The CHAIRMAN then proposed, and Alderman CAMPBELL seconded, the following resolution, which was adopted:—That the Deed and Agreement of the Mining Company of Ireland, 1825, and all amendments thereof, be and the same are hereby repealed, and that in lieu thereof the Articles of Association now submitted to this meeting be and are hereby adopted as the Articles of the company.

Alderman CAMPBELL having been called to the second chair, a vote of thanks was passed to Sir R. Kane for presiding, and the proceedings terminated.

THORNHILL REEF GOLD MINING COMPANY.

A general meeting of shareholders was held at the London Tavern, on Wednesday, Mr. WAINWRIGHT in the chair.

Mr. T. THOMPSON, jun. (secretary), read the notice convening the meeting. The report of the directors was read, as follows:—

The directors have much pleasure in presenting the shareholders on this occasion, and beg to congratulate them on the satisfactory nature of the reports from Australia. Mr. Salter, the manager, seems to thoroughly understand his work, and to be using every effort to develop the mine for the benefit of the shareholders. No absolute crushing or washing have as yet been made, but the machinery will soon be all completed, and as Mr. Salter writes in nearly every report that nearly all the different points show "visible" gold, there can hardly be a doubt as to the prospects of the company. The directors call attention to the fact that Mr. Salter has now succeeded in securing an extra 10 acres of ground for the shareholders free of cost to the company. This should be considered of great importance, as it not only greatly increases the length of the Mosquito Reef in the company's grant, which has been opened upon at surface, and is believed by experienced men to be as valuable as the Thornhill, but it also nearly doubles the length of Thornhill Reef. The directors present a statement of the company's affairs made up to June 24, duly audited, and by which an available balance of 1009. 2s. 4d. is shown to the credit of the undertaking. There are no liabilities. It will be necessary to appoint an auditor for the ensuing year, and the directors propose Mr. Edwin Miller, of 1, George-street, Mansion House, E.C., public accountant, but it is competent for the shareholders to elect any person that may be duly qualified to fulfill the post.

The CHAIRMAN said the board were anxious that the shareholders should be informed of the actual position of the company. The reports received from time to time were considered by the board to be of a very satisfactory character, and they believed that Mr. Salter, their agent, was doing efficiently and satisfactorily; in fact, there was no information in any way in possession of the board that induced them to doubt of the ultimate success, and a very considerable success, of the undertaking. Means had been taken, at the instance of the directors, to communicate to the shareholders the reports received from time to time. The work of the directors up to the present time had really been a matter of mere form, in completing the necessary legal arrangements, and collecting funds to pay for the machinery, to export that machinery, and to remit funds to Australia, there to be applied for the interests of the company. A report was received every month from their agents, and that received from Mr. Trowin, the underground agent, dated April 22, was as follows:—

Since the present company has taken possession of the mine the shaft has been thoroughly overhauled and put in good repair, hence it has been fixed to carry the skip, and all other work that is necessary for carrying out the work in the most economical way at present known. The machinery and winding gear that is now fixed in the mine is prepared to raise any quantity of quartz that will be required. Two drives have been started from the present shaft—first, at the 500 ft. level, is driven about 31 feet, and for the purpose of opening out quickly only a small portion of the reef has been taken down. The part that has been taken down shows a good prospect of gold. As soon as the stamps are ready to work the other part of the lode will be taken down as far as the reef is concerned. The part of the lode should not be as good as the part we have taken down. The part we have taken is of the east face of the lode, the west face of the lode has not been seen in this part of the mine. In sinking the shaft the late owners crossed the lode in the shaft about the 400 ft. level, and then sunk on the west side of the lode, showing the lode in that place about 3 ft. wide. In sinking on the west face of the lode good prospects of gold were found as they went down, which gives us reason to believe that payable gold will be found through the whole breadth of the lode. The second drive was started at the 500 ft. level on the west side of the lode; it is driven about 42 ft. In blasting down the quartz good gold can be seen; the ground is good for driving. Along the face of the reef, as soon as stopping is required, a large quantity of quartz can be raised at a small expense. The drawing lift has been put in good repair, and sinking is started under the 150 ft. level. In the bottom of this shaft there is a very strong lode of quartz; we are carrying down about 5 ft. wide of it. We have not struck the east wall of the lode. I expect in 10 ft. more sinking to strike the east wall of the lode; the lode is full of mundie, pyrites, and other minerals that belong to a gold-bearing lode. I expect by the time we strike the east wall to be on payable gold. The shaft is about 100 feet north of the engine shaft, known as Fife's shaft, the late owners had to leave it on account of the bad air existing in the shaft. Air pipes are now put in, and we are prepared to work it at any moment. The stone taken out of the shaft last was good payable stone. This shaft, sunk a little deeper and drove to meet the drive from the engine-shaft, would give us back and bottom stops to work. A large quantity of quartz could be raised at a little cost.

In the 14 years' experience I have had in this colony as a quartz miner and mining manager, I have not seen a better defined and more permanent lode in the colony. I have no hesitation in saying that the lode in the Thornhill Reef will be one of the best paying mines in the district.

The CHAIRMAN then read the report received that morning, which was as follows:—

Plant: The erection of the stampers has been completed and the house lift (pumps) is being fixed, and will very soon be finished. They are now working the upper portion of the shaft in connection with the lobby drive through which the water is brought from the dam to the stampers. The dressing machinery I wrote in my last report for not erecting, and the same holds good, as were I to push on the erection of machinery in the same proportion as I am the works on the mine, I should very soon be brought to a standstill. This may appear a delay, but it is not actually so, all the time the mine work is carried on it only ensures a more permanent and uninterrupted start when we begin. At the same time, the non-completion of machinery prevents my ascertaining the value of the stone opened up, which is very desirable to know. I am half disposed to rig up a temporary blanket-table, as being inexpensive, in the meantime, for the purpose of getting the stamps well tried. At present we should not have a sufficient supply of water, the season having been very dry, but the rain has commenced and we caught a good deal last night. I may here mention that the machinery forwarded by Messrs. Harvey and Co., of Hayle, and Mr. Lee, of Patricroft, is most liberally complete (especially in Messrs. Harvey's case), and the best work I have seen for a long time, and the most complete advantage of dealing with such firms as Messrs. Harvey is the number of things that in the shape of things, with even duplicates, that are not sent at all by others unless ordered and paid for separately, which would bring up the cost considerably.—Mine: The 500 feet level is being driven on contract at 20s. per foot, and is now in 70 ft. No stone has been taken down, but we see no change from last report. The contract will be up next week, when the stone will be taken down. The 300 ft. level is also on contract at 30s. per foot, and is in 43 ft. The contract will be up in a fortnight, when the stone will be taken down. In the bottom of the shaft they are over 6 ft. in solid quartz containing a very large quantity of pyrites, and no sign of the east wall yet. The stone improves in appearance every foot they go. Next week we are going to lower the plunger into the bottom of the shaft (the one I reported fixing some time since) and put the lift into the bottom of the shaft. I shall then let a contract for sinking 50 ft. which will about give us another level. We have discovered a mine of nice looking sandy stone, apparently running behind the stone (west side) worked by the Brittingham's. Two men will be put on to try this as soon as the pumps are altered in the shaft. At the bottom of Brittingham's workings the reef was supposed to have tapered out, and another taken its place. The one Brittingham's worked is marked in the diagram. The one we are now working both I and the mining manager think from the appearance, after examining the ground, that it has gone over the back of the other reef. If this should be the case their run of gold may have gone with it. We have put a roller in, and as soon as a barricade is erected to protect the pumps it will be tried. We have taken in as far as we can

all in quartz. I should very much like to have two men in Fife's shaft, and will if I can manage it, as nothing is being done in the northern portion of the ground; and I am of opinion that wherever gold can be seen men should be put on to settle what it is like, then we know what to expect. The lease for the extra 10 acres of ground has been issued and executed in my name. I shall now have it put in Mr. Griffith's name, and get a trust deed from him, the same as for the other lease. The mining surveyor promised me a plan of it attached to the old lease, but it is not ready, or I would forward it. I may say I am carrying out the works with a view to permanent benefit, keeping in mind always the amount of money in hand, and this, I think, is best done by having a mine ready to work, rather than a fine plant erected and the mine not opened. I enclose the usual monthly accounts of receipts and expenditure. The 1000. draft telegraphed will be credited as soon as it arrives.—WM. SALTER.

The CHAIRMAN said there was little to add, except some few remarks in a private letter from Mr. Salter to Mr. Thompson, in which he says:—

I am going in strong to give you the success you ask for. If our property was in Sandhurst just now it would realise three times the amount of our capital; but it may turn in our direction yet, as three years ago the Extended Hurlers Company were selling at 14. each (392,000.); then, part of the ground is let on tribute, and these shares (28,000) are selling at 6. 16s.; present market value 560,000., besides having paid during that time 252,000. in dividends.

He (the Chairman) then moved that the report and balance-sheet be received and adopted.

Major BELL enquired the amount of cash at present in hand, and whether anything had yet been received from the crushing of the quartz supposed to be at surface at the time the purchase was effected?

The CHAIRMAN said they had about 1000. in hand, and that the dressing machinery was not yet complete. In reply to other enquiries, he (the Chairman) stated that it was very possible further capital would be required, but by that time they were entitled to expect special information as to the value of their venture, and they hoped the mine would then be paying its own expenses. The stamps in course of erection were pneumatic, each stamp-head being estimated to crush 10 tons per day.

Mr. THOMPSON mentioned that those stamps had been sent out on trial by the Messrs. Harvey and Co., of Hayle, and would not cost the company anything unless they proved successful.

Mr. T. G. TAYLOR asked if they were similar to those used at the Elopse Mine? Mr. THOMPSON replied in the negative. They had worked very satisfactorily at a mine in Cornwall, and Mr. Salter, when in England, was so much pleased with them that he readily consented to become Messrs. Harvey's agent in the colony, and that induced the Messrs. Harvey to send them out to this company's property free of cost.

The CHAIRMAN added that there were some old stamps on the mine, so that they were not entirely dependent upon the new ones.

Mr. DAUKES said there was no doubt the best machinery could be obtained from the foundries in the colony.

Mr. T. G. TAYLOR suggested that in future the accounts should be circulated among the shareholders prior to the meeting.

The CHAIRMAN said there could be no possible objection. In this instance the directors had complied strictly with the requirements of the Articles of Association, but in future the suggestion of the hon. proprietor should be adopted.

The motion adopting the report and balance-sheet was then put, and carried unanimously.

Upon the proposition of Major BELL, seconded by Mr. HARE, it was resolved that the directors' and agents' reports and accounts, as read, be received and adopted, and ordered to be circulated among the shareholders; and that Mr. E. Miller, of No. 1, George-street, Mansion House, public accountant, be elected auditor.

A unanimous vote of thanks was passed to the Chairman and directors.

The CHAIRMAN, in acknowledgment, said that their only desire was the success of the enterprise. They had honestly and sincerely done their best, and they believed they had a faithful agent in Australia. All they could do was to watch the operations at the mine, supply their agent with funds, and look for success.

The meeting then separated.

BRAGANZA GOLD MINING COMPANY.

The annual meeting of shareholders was held at the offices, Coleman-street-buildings, on Tuesday.—Mr. CHARLES MORRIS in the chair.

Mr. W. EDWARDS (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting.

The report of the directors stated it was anticipated last year that the drivings then made would have brought operations very speedily into the gold-bearing rock, but all those who have had experience in mines know that the sanguine expectations of those most interested are seldom literally fulfilled within the time they have looked for, and in this matter your company has formed no exception to the rule. At the points where the best results were anticipated the rock, though auriferous, did not encourage further exploration, and other levels have subsequently been receiving greater attention in consequence of their giving indications of a more congenial nature, and a greater width of auriferous lode. The sum of the operations has met with sufficient indications of gold to encourage him to move the best part of the company's property before sinking money in actual mining; but a detail of all these would scarcely be in place in an annual report. The directors may summarise the results in comparatively few words. The principal part of the old workings—those that had been conducted by the former owners of the property—were high up the mountain, and it was believed that the very rich specimens said to have been obtained came from these open workings. Explorations were, therefore, made in that part first; but while those were disappointing in their result, the drivings in the lower levels have shown an increased width of lode, and a richer quality of ore. Thus at the deep adit A, which is, however, 400 feet above the base of the mountain, and which has recently been driven further southwards, the lode No. 3 has gradually increased in size, and by last accounts was at least 12 feet high, the footwall not having been reached when the mail left; and the quality of the lode was such as to justify its being sent to the stamps. This confirms the generally received theory that the lodes improve in depth, and is, therefore, the best guarantee that can be given that the mine only requires development in order to establish the character which has always been given to it by those best acquainted with Brazilian mining. Explorations have also been made in the Jacotinga, and the superintendent has met with sufficient indications of gold to encourage him to further operations; but the nature of the mineral deposits in that formation are such that one cannot determine beforehand which part is the most likely to reward the explorer, the gold being more or less diffused throughout, and the valuable deposits occurring in irregular bunches, which may be hit upon any day in the course of the workings. Taking all these points into consideration, the directors are of opinion that the explorations should be prosecuted with vigour, and they are fortunately in a position now to secure a greater command of native labour, in consequence of the accident which has happened to the St. John del Rey having thrown a great many skilled miners out of employment. They recommend, therefore, that a further call of 2s. 6d. per share be made in order that the works may be so prosecuted. It will be remembered that a proposal was submitted last autumn for the addition of a neighbouring estate, on terms more favourable than have ever been proposed before to any Brazilian company—that of a simple royalty. Your superintendent pressed these terms on the proprietors, showing that by uniting the Morra da Gloria Mine with the Braganza a dividend might be declared more rapidly than could be secured from the original property, as the Morra da Gloria workings were in a more forward state of development. Sufficient additional capital was not, however, raised in reply to the directors' appeal to warrant the commencing operations then. Should the shareholders reconsider the matter, and put the directors in a position to do so, there is little doubt the proposed arrangements could still be carried out; and if they do not, negotiations have been set on foot with a party in London who, they have reason to believe, will be both able and willing to introduce additional capital on terms which in such case would be submitted to a special meeting of the shareholders.

The CHAIRMAN said the board wished it had been in their power to have presented a more cheering report, but it must be admitted on all hands there was good ground for hope. The last time the shareholders met the lode was less promising than now; one important point, alluded to in the report, was worthy of observation—that when a certain depth was attained the indications considerably improved. By the last mail information of a more cheering character was received, but, unfortunately, the mail now overdue was not yet to hand; and, therefore, the board were unable to give further information upon this material point. Regarding a mine, no one should ever be disheartened, for most extraordinary fluctuations were always taking place. While in that room he had been talking with a gentleman, who informed him of a mine the shares of which some 18 months since were selling for 15. per share now realised 175. to 200.; all he could hope was that a somewhat similar result would be realised in Braganza. They had had an offer made of an adjoining property, which held a very high reputation in Brazil; it was offered under very favourable circumstances, and if the two mines could be united and worked as one the company it might be made a very remunerative enterprise. The mine to which he referred was offered in London two years since for 30,000., but it was offered to this company for a moderate royalty. The manager wrote most confidently of its realising successful results, and some influential parties gave great hopes of being able to get the capital subscribed as soon as it was known possession of the property could be obtained, the time for the option of taking it being limited. The board had written to have the time extended, so that the board would be able, if agreeable to the shareholders, to entertain the proposals of those gentlemen who seemed disposed to come forward and take it up. He then moved the reception and adoption of the report and accounts.

Mr. AXMAN seconded the proposition.

Mr. EARLE wished to know what had come of all the gold reported from time to time?—The CHAIRMAN said there was no quantity raised.

Mr. EARLE was not at all satisfied with the result. He wished to have some information in regard to the claims, arrears, and the gold dust at the mine.

The SECRETARY said that the gold dust at the mine had been accumulating since the commencement of the operations.

Mr. EARLE complained that the shareholders did not get an account of the costs and returns of each month.

The SECRETARY said the cost-sheet was received every month from the mine, and shareholders might see it at any time by calling at the office.

The CHAIRMAN, in answer to a question, stated the report received every mail always appeared in the Mining Journal. No portion of the call would be paid away for the Catubranza Mine; no money had yet been paid, and the liability for 3000. in connection with this property remained to be accepted in shares. The last call would realise about 2000. A very little increase in the produce of gold would yield very good returns and considerable profits. If the ore yielded 3 oits. per ton

it would pay, and 5 oits. would give good profits.—The report and accounts were received and adopted.

Upon the proposition of the CHAIRMAN, seconded by Mr. COSTELLO, the resolution of Mr. G. Gladstone was agreed to.

Upon the proposition of the CHAIRMAN, seconded by Mr. GLADSTONE, the election of Mr. L. U. Naylor as director in the room of Mr. Cutler, resigned, was unanimously adopted. Mr. Harris was re-elected a director.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman and directors terminated the proceedings.

BIRDSEYE CREEK GOLD MINING COMPANY.

The annual general meeting of shareholders was held at the offices, Austinfriars, on Thursday.—Mr. J. T. P. PECHY in the chair.

Mr. W. J. LAYINGTON (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting.

The report of the directors stated that the accounts show that a gross produce of 12,580. 3s. 4d. had been obtained, at a cost of 8428. 10s. 2d., leaving a profit of 4152. 3s. 2d., being 33 per cent. of the gross returns. Owing to the entire stoppage of operations during the enlargement of the ditch these accounts—though extending over a period of 13 months—only represent the results of nine months' actual work, during the first five of which operations were very limited. Two dividends, aggregating 2250., have been paid. These dividends have been earned during the first four months of the current year. The profits made during the period of working in 1871 were absorbed by the expenditure on the company's ditch, and in the purchase of an additional piece of ground on which to move the same, in order to prevent its receiving injury from mining operations. This outlay, although not originally anticipated, was found absolutely necessary. The balance at the credit of profit and loss account is 1228. 4s. 3d.; adding to this the profit of 1002. the Neece and West claim was in at the date of last advice about 350 ft. Instructions have been forwarded to the superintendent to sink a shaft and drive this tunnel from three faces simultaneously, by which plan of working it is believed it can be completed within 12 months. The importance of this cannot be over-estimated, as until it is finished the returns are being obtained solely from top dirt, the blue lead, forming the richest portion of the claims, being left untouched. The directors, while fully appreciating the fact that, owing to unforeseen and exceptional causes, the yield of the mines has hitherto been less than was anticipated, the directors cannot but express their undiminished confidence in their future prosperity when once the necessary works for their full development are completed.

The CHAIRMAN said it was with very great pleasure the directors were able to present such a report, viewing the whole situation of the proceedings of the past year, for, as stated in that report, while fully appreciating the fact that, owing to unforeseen and exceptional causes, the yield of the mines has hitherto been less than was anticipated, the directors cannot but express their undiminished confidence in their future prosperity when once the necessary works for their full development are completed. As was always the case where an extension of operations had to be made, great outlay had to be incurred at first. Uncle Sam claim had been worked under adverse circumstances, for in washing off the site of the old town, which was destroyed by fire some time since, melted lead was met with, which interfered with the amalgamation, and allowed the gold to be carried off. Looking at the adverse criticisms which had appeared in the Times and Mining Journal upon the gigantic schemes that had been introduced during the past year for working Californian mines, he (the Chairman) had never heard from any source whatever an adverse or unsatisfactory remark about the property of this company; on the contrary, everyone agreed in the opinion that it was a very splendid property, and when once laid out capital dividends would be paid for many years. The accounts spoke for themselves, although he might explain with reference to the item in the mines' purchase for 2900., that when operations were commenced on Uncle Sam claim it was found necessary, in order to obtain a sufficient supply of water, to remove the ditch, and that rendered it necessary to purchase an additional piece of ground; and, apart from its value for the purposes for which it was acquired, it possessed considerable worth as mining ground, and would, no doubt, prove a very valuable accession; in fact, their agent had informed them that the whole cost would be recouped in six months after operations had been commenced. In making that purchase, and in paying for the cost of the ditch, the directors had been obliged to use a portion of the profits. He stated at the last meeting that he estimated the cost of the ditch at from \$10,000 to \$12,000; but when they came to repair the ditch it was thought better to make it carry 1200 inches instead of 1000, which explained the difference between the estimated and the actual cost. In the working account, if it could be thoroughly analysed, many expenses would be found fairly chargeable to the repair of the ditch; but they had thought it proper to write off all expenditure from revenue account, and the ditch was now in fair working order. The Neece and West claim had run out of grade sooner than was expected—that is, the present tunnel was found not to be of sufficient depth to enable them to unbottom the blue lead, but another tunnel has been run, which would command many thousand feet of their valuable blue-lead. Their agent said that from this point alone a profit would be realised of 3000. per month when the tunnel was completed. In many of these hydraulic mines the top dirt was only an encumbrance, but in the Neece and West they were making it pay; therefore, it was only reasonable to suppose they would make very large returns and profits. He had already mentioned that on Uncle Sam claim, in washing off the old town site, a quantity of quicksilver was run off, but matters would right themselves as soon as that spot had been passed. They were in negotiation for a United States patent, which constituted an indefeasible title; and in order to prevent trouble arising around them by allowing any of their seventeen claims being "jumped," the United States patent would cover the whole of them. He regretted that his colleague, Mr. Bowe, who had visited the mine at his own expense, was not present to give the shareholders some further explanations as to their property. The last letters received from their superintendent, which gave an actual survey of the tunnel, showed that there were 300 ft. yet to run, and the board has sent out instructions to sink a shaft midway, and drive the tunnel on either side from its face. If they met with favourable ground, he saw no reason why the tunnel should not be completed in eight or nine months from this time, a contract having been let for driving 50 ft. per month. They had worked above and below them, and with highly profitable results, so that they knew the blue lead was there, and when ready they would be able to make very large returns and profits from it. It should be understood that the gross profit of 4152. did not represent a year's work, for they were only actually in operation from January to April, and yet they were able to declare two dividends, amounting to 2250., so that it might be fairly said there were 14 months' expenses against four months' returns. The balance to the credit of profit and loss was 1228., and the profit received for the "clean up" for May was 1000., making a total credit of 2228. As, however, they had purchased the additional land to which he had referred, and had repaired and enlarged the ditch, the working capital had been rather exceeded, consequently the actual balance was not more than 1555. They had this day received a telegram, stating that the gross yield for the last month of 30 days was \$6750., and the profit \$3500., and that a remittance of 750. had been forwarded. As that would increase their available balance to 2750., the directors propose to declare a dividend of 2s. per share, leaving 800. to be carried forward to the next account. He thought the shareholders might confidently look forward to a very prosperous year. (Hear, hear.) He then moved that the report and balance-sheet be received and adopted.

Mr. STEELE seconded the proposition.

The CHAIRMAN, in reply to a question, stated that they were now only working three of the seventeen claims. It was stated when the company was formed that their own water supply could be depended upon for eight months in the year. In the claims they were now working there was work enough before them for the next twenty years.

Mr. WILLIAMS (the vendor of the property, and a large shareholder) proposed that those claims should be reserved for some future time. He thought arrangements had been made to commence a tunnel in the Red Dog group of claims, which would take about three years to complete, but these properties need not be touched at present. Those additional claims had been purchased to prevent the whole of the "blue lead" might be estimated at from 30 to 50 ft. The bed rock was mostly slate, but in some places it was a combination of slate and granite.

The CHAIRMAN asked Mr. Williams if water could be obtained to work the three claims throughout the year?

Mr. WILLIAMS said there was sufficient water to work one claim throughout the year.

The CHAIRMAN said when once they came upon the "blue lead," and were realising handsome profits, preparation could be made for working one or more of the other claims.

Mr. WILLIAMS said at present they were working to a great disadvantage, and he did not look for any large returns till the tunnel had been run in.

The CHAIRMAN said it must be satisfactory to the shareholders to find that profits were being realised from the top dirt before the "blue lead" was reached.

Mr. GEORGE BATTERS thought shareholders should not be unmindful of the fact that in the inauguration of an enterprise of this character and extent many heavy expenses had to be incurred which

would not recur in future years, but in the face of this circumstance would have started right away by making profits and declaring dividends. (Hear, hear.) No statement made by the vendor had not been received. To-day they had received a telegram advising a profit for May of 25s. which, as the Chairman had stated, enabled them to declare a dividend of 2s. 6d. per share. He should like to ask Mr. Williams whether he endorsed the opinion that the profits would be increased when the tunnel shall have been driven in—whether the shareholders might from that time look forward to a career of uninterrupted prosperity?

Mr. WILLIAMS said he fully endorsed that opinion—nay, it was more than an opinion; it was a fact that very great profit would be realised when the "blue opinion" was reached—the profits ought to be trebled.

Mr. G. BATTES said it was a significant fact that Mr. Williams continued to be a considerable shareholder, although he had many opportunities of disposing of his interest.

The motion adopting the report and accounts was put and carried unanimously. Mr. Ward was re-elected director. Mr. J. B. Bennett and Mr. C. O. Rogers were re-elected auditors.

Upon the proposition of Mr. ST. ALPHONSE, seconded by Mr. BOTCH, a unanimous vote of thanks was passed to the value of the services rendered by the members of the Board.

Mr. G. BATTES bore testimony to the value of the services rendered by the Chairman, whose Californian experience was ever being exercised for the benefit of the company.

The Chairman, on behalf of his colleagues and himself, appropriately acknowledged the vote accorded by the meeting. He thanked the shareholders for the compliment, and for the confidence which they reposed in the board; and all he could say was that no effort would be spared to continue to merit that confidence, and ensure the prosperity of the enterprise.

The meeting then separated.

FEDW LEAD MINING COMPANY.

The annual general meeting of shareholders was held at the offices, Austinfriars, on Monday, Mr. W. C. BULLER in the chair.

The notice convening the meeting having been read, a statement of accounts was submitted, made up to June 17, which showed a balance of assets over liabilities of 2199l. 10s. 7d., including the uncalled capital of 2l. per share on 600 preference shares.

The report of the directors was read, as follows:—

1.—In referring you to Capt. Paul's annual report, to be presented to-day, your directors can only express their regret that the anticipated success of the mine has not yet been realised. Looking, however, at the immense size and the character of the deposit, and the quantity of lead and blende it has already produced in the shaft, your directors feel that a fair profit may be expected to be realised, and that a change will take place in the mine as quickly as possible.

2.—By the end of August the 60 ft. level is expected to be reached, and the level will be cut through there and driven on for some distance. From that depth the level will take place on the course of the lode, and, therefore, would be daily proving its value at that point.

3.—Mr. W. Greame, one of your directors, retires from office, but, being eligible, offers himself for re-election. Messrs. Brandt, Stansfield, and Co., the auditors, also offer themselves for re-election.

The report of the agent was read, as follows:—

July 2.—For the annual meeting, to be held on the 8th inst., I beg to state that there is no change of importance in the mine to notice other than described in my report. At about this time last year a discovery of ore was made in the end of the shaft under the 10 ft. level, which led us to expect a considerable body of lead ore from thence eastward; but, although it yielded some very magnificent

lead ore, it did not continue to the extent we were led to hope for, and I regret our operations for the year have not been attended with the success at that time looked for. The 23 is driven east of shaft 18 fms., the lode being very large, and for the first 10 fathoms yielded some good lead ore. There is one stone still worked over this level, and another stone under the level, both producing 10 cwt. to 12 cwt. of lead ore per fathom. The 25, west of shaft, is driven 38 fms. Through this drive the lode is about 3 fms. wide, and in places yielded fine stones out of this drive.

4.—In the present end it is worth 1½ ton of blende per fathom, and contains strong spots of lead ore—a very promising end, and driving by four men. A stone over this level, about 10 fms. behind the end, is turning out 1 ton of blende per fathom, and occasional good stones of lead ore. The 35 east is driven 28 fathoms; lode varying from 2 to 3 fms. wide, showing spots of blende and strings of blende at several points, with a strong mixture of blende in the present end. Driving suspended for the time. The 35 is driven west of shaft 19 fms., along a very large lode, and occasional good stones of lead ore were met with.

5.—The level is not yet driven, but the end has a promising appearance. At the 45 a cross-cut has been driven south of shaft 9 fms. 4 ft., and gone through the lode; but it has not yet been opened out upon east or west. The lode is large, but did not show lead or blende to value in cross-cutting through it. The engine shaft is being sunk by 10 men, and now down 7 fms. below the 45. It is intended to sink to the 60, where we shall only have 1 or 2 fms. to cross-cut to the lode, and thence to a 72 or 75 ft. level as far as possible. This last 12 or 15 fms. will go down in the lode, and we anticipate cross the whole of it, that is, from the north wall at the 60 to the south wall at the 75. This will be a good trial of the lode. The machinery is in excellent order, and working well. Dressing is going on regularly, although upon a small scale. We shall sample this week 15 tons of lead ore and 20 tons of blende. I hope the next year's operations will show a much better result; but this will, of course, depend upon what is found at the 60 and 75 ft. levels, and also in the driving of the 23 west, which is going forward into new ground, and where we consider there are good prospects of meeting with deposits of lead and blende ore.

JOHN PAUL.

The CHAIRMAN said that, although up to the present time the anticipations, based upon the indications which presented themselves—nay, actual results attained—in the upper levels, had not as yet been realised in the deeper workings, still, looking at the almost exceptional character of the lode in point of size and value, considering its general characteristics, and the mineralogical conditions surrounding it, there were solid grounds for believing that at an increased depth it would be found remuneratively productive. Shareholders generally were probably not aware that in lead mines it was by no means an unusual occurrence to encounter a band or belt of strata in which the lode, although productive above and below it, became poor, if not non-metaliferous; it was, at least to his mind, most encouraging to find that in their own case the lode while in this unproductive band was not only maintaining its mastery but also its mineral-bearing character, although of less actual value than in the earlier stages of development. This he regarded as a very significant feature, indicative as to the condition in which the lode would be found when beyond the influence of this uncongenial belt. So far as he knew, there was not an exception among the rich lead mines wherein a similar condition of things had not been encountered; so that its presence should be accepted as almost essential to the realisation of successful results. As far as possible, operations were chiefly limited to the sinking of the shaft, so as to test the lode at a lower depth, where their hopes were centred. He might also mention that the quantity of blende in the lode was likewise a most favourable feature, and that in this respect, too, it was analogous with all rich lead mines. In addition to their lead they had sold one parcel of blende, and were about to sell another, the total amount realised by their sales of lead and blende up to the present time being 1650l. Therefore, taking all the circumstances into consideration, and comparing them with the earlier history of the long-established lead mines of the country, he thought the shareholders would agree with him that there were good reasons to look forward with confidence to the further development of Fedw yielding profitable results to all associated with it. He moved that the report and balance-sheet be received and adopted.

The motion, without discussion, was put and carried.

Mr. W. Greame was re-elected director, and Mr. Brandt auditor.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman and directors terminated the proceedings.

VIRTUOUS LADY MINING COMPANY.

The adjourned extraordinary general meeting of shareholders was held at Tavistock on June 29. Present: Lieut.-Col. C. G. Percival; Capt. Englewood, R.E.; Messrs. W. Jones, Bellairs, Murray, Greenfield, Legasseck, Capt. H. Horswill, Woodley, and Dobson. Col. Percival held a large number of proxies.

Mr. JAMES MURRAY in the chair.

The notice calling the meeting having been read, and also Capt. W. Teague's report on the prospects of the mine (published in the Supplement to last week's Journal), it was unanimously resolved to carry out the recommendation of the committee, of which Col. Percival was the chairman, to resume the works at the mines forthwith.

Since the meeting, an addition has been made to the board of directors by Capt. Englewood, R.E.; W. Jones, of Tavistock; and F. Bellairs, of Bideford. These gentlemen having joined, and filling up the vacancies caused by the resignation of Messrs. T. J. Barnard, T. Murray, and T. Legasseck. Mr. Thomas Horswill, of Tavistock, has now been appointed secretary to the company.

[Let us hope now that success may reward those shareholders who supported the committee in their position, the company had been brought by the late secretary (Mr. T. J. Barnard) inability to meet his calls. It is a great misfortune to this company that the majority of the shareholders, having paid high premiums for their shares, are now quite disinclined to give further assistance to the legitimate working of this mine. After paying off the debts the remaining capital is very small, and if it were not for some important points, which may turn out well, the prospects would not look very bright. Providence, however, often helps those who may be discouraged still to do their best to attain success, and perhaps this help is in store for the shareholders of the Virtuous Lady Mine in prosecuting the works at their mine more vigorously than hitherto, and opening out the numerous lodes at their extensive sett. One great advantage the mine has in comparison to other mines—the unlimited water power it possesses.]

[For remainder of Meetings see to-day's Journal.]

WEST ROSE DOWN MINE.—At the meeting, on Wednesday (Mr. Thomas Jarman in the chair), the accounts for the three months to date showed a debit balance of 70l. 10s. 11d. A call of 2s. per share was made. Captain John Truscott reported upon the various points of operation.

FOREIGN MINING AND METALLURGY.

In the Haute-Marne the price of coke and iron is generally maintained now at 12l. per ton. Other descriptions have experienced only very trifling variations. It is announced that the forgers of the Nord and Champagne have carried their scale between the different classes of merchants' iron to 16s. per ton. The forgers of the Loire and the Centre have, however, deemed it right to maintain a scale of 8s., agreed to by them by common consent some time since. Contracts for rails, plates, tyres, &c., concluded by the great French railway companies in May and April reflect the considerable advance in prices to which the companies have had to submit. Bessemer steel tyres might be had in April at 20l. per ton; in May they cost 24l. per ton. Steel rails also rose 1l. 5s. per ton in May as compared with April.

At Paris, Chilean copper in bars has made 108l. per ton; ditto in ingots, 112l. per ton; English tough coke, 113l. per ton; and Corcoro minerals (pure standard), 110l. per ton. At Marseilles refined Chilean and Peruvian has realised 106l. per ton; old red copper, 104l. per ton; red copper rolled in sheets, 120l. per ton. At Rotterdam, Drontheim has been quoted at 50 to 52 fls.; and Russian Crown, 50 to 51 fls. The visible supply of Banca tin in Holland was estimated at the end of June at 88,130 ingots, as compared with 157,393 ingots at the close of June, 1871. The visible supply of Billiton in Holland at the close of June was 18,490 ingots, as compared with 24,151 ingots at the close of June, 1871. The deliveries of Banca in the first six months of this year were 53,785 ingots, as compared with 87,449 ingots in the corresponding half of 1871. The article has continued firm, upon the whole, in Holland, although it has been the subject of considerable fluctuations. At Paris, Banca, delivered at Havre or Paris, has brought 170l.; Straits, delivered at Havre or Paris, 163l.; and English, delivered at Havre or Rouen, 160l. per ton. At Rotterdam, Banca has realised 95 fls.; and Billiton, 92½ to 93 fls. At Paris, French lead, delivered at Paris, has made 20l. 8s. per ton; Spanish, delivered at Havre, 20l. per ton; English, delivered at Havre, 20l. per ton; and Belgian or German, delivered at Paris, 20l. per ton. At Rotterdam, Stolberg has been quoted at 123 fls.; Spanish, 11½ fls.; and German, of various marks, 12 to 12½ fls. At Paris, Silesian zinc, delivered at Havre, has realised 23l.; other good marks, delivered at Havre, 22l. 16s.; ditto, delivered at Paris, 23l. per ton.

Advices from Essen report the continuance of labour difficulties in that part of Prussia. Some of the miners in the neighbourhood of Mulheim have gone to work again, but two mines in the neighbourhood of Gelsenkirchen are at a stand-still. The movement is after all, however, a comparatively local one, as it is still practicable to obtain supplies in some parts of the Ruhr district.

Great activity prevails in the French coal trade. The mines of the Pas-de-Calais have received orders from the East, the West, and the Centre, a quarter of France to which the district has never previously made deliveries. Coke is selling at 26s. to 27s. per ton, and new furnaces are being built every day. The high price of coal in England, and the working of the Mont Cenis line has opened to the basins of St. Etienne, the Saône-et-Loire, and the Isère the market of Northern Italy. A good deal is hoped for from this new outlet.

The Upper Italy Railway Company has concluded contracts with St. Etienne mines for its supplies of coal and agglomerates. The winter season appears likely to open with very small stocks of coal, but with better supplies of rolling-stock upon the railways. In the Belgian coal trade the course of business is distinguished by great activity, as numerous and pressing orders continue to come to hand. It is said that the administration of the Belgian State Railways contemplates the establishment of a third line of rails upon its system for goods and coal traffic.

A new treaty of commerce between Belgium and France has been prepared by M. Ozenne. By the terms of this treaty the duties on coal will not be increased, but a slight additional tax will be imposed on iron, textile fabrics, and other materials. The Courcelles-Nord Colliery Company will pay on Monday a dividend at the rate of 3l. per share for 1871. The Westphalian Mining Company paid July 1 a dividend for 1871 at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum.

Items of Belgian metallurgical news are rather meagre this week. Prices have not varied, the aspect of the market has remained the same, and no event of any importance has occurred. Some persons consider the slight slackening in affairs as the precursor of a downward movement in prices, others as a simple repose, which must be followed by a new advance. This class of persons, frightened at the turn which things have taken during the last few months, becomes every day, however, more numerous. One of the most striking proofs of the little confidence felt in the future is the difficulty which is experienced in concluding contracts with deliveries in 1873 and 1874. Some have been concluded, but many have been refused. Old rails remain in great favour; transactions have been concluded in them at 8l. per ton. Almost all the rails bought up are forwarded to America, where they are in great demand. The prices of old rails do not undergo fluctuations similar to those sustained by other metallurgical products. A trial of a Fairlie engine has been made on the Namur and Brussels section of the Luxembourg Railway. The Luxembourg Railway Company has also purchased an engine on the Meyer system, so that the management may be able to make a comparison between the two types of engines.

The imports of iron of every description into Belgium amounted in the first five months of this year to 47,360 tons, as compared with 21,600 tons in the corresponding period of 1871. The exports of iron from Belgium, which had been 59,960 tons in the first five months of 1871, amounted in the first five months of this year to 91,420 tons. The exports of Belgian rails to Germany appear to have somewhat decreased this year; on the other hand, some exports—1300 tons—of Belgian rails have been made this year to England, while in the corresponding period of 1871 none were sent in the same direction.

AUSTRALIAN MINES.

PORT PHILIP AND COLONIAL.—The directors have received the following advices from their resident director at Clunes, dated May 20:—"Four weeks ending April 23: Quantity of quartz crushed, 5221 tons; pyrites treated, 30 tons; total gold obtained 1021 ozs. 1 dwt., or an average per ton of 3 dwts. 22 grs. The receipts were 3897 ozs. 54 grs.; payments (including 853 ozs. 54 grs. of wood and timber, and 308 ozs. 54 grs. of concentration of plant), 4255 ozs. 54 grs.; loss, 3887 ozs. 114 grs.; deducted from which was last month's balance of 117 ozs. 94 grs., leaving a debit balance of 270l. 16s. 2d. During the two weeks ending May 7th, the quantity of quartz crushed was 2505 tons; pyrites treated, about 15 tons; total gold obtained, 529 ozs. 5 dwts., or an average per ton of 4 dwts. 5½ grs.

AUSTRALIAN UNITED.—Mr. Kitto writes, dated Fryerstown, May 21:—"You will be glad to learn that the gold from the Central during the past four weeks amounts to 175 ounces; value nearly 700. This has been raised under great disadvantage, in consequence of the badness of air, at a total cost, including management, of 400l., thus clearing off 230l. of the company's debt, which amounts now to only about 600l., including current wages. When the mine is thoroughly ventilated—in about three weeks' time—the manager states that the yield will be double, and expenses not exceed 500l. per month."

SCOTTISH AUSTRALIAN.—The directors have advices from Sydney dated May 18, with reports from the Lambton Colliery to the 14. The sales of coal for the month of April amounted to 9886 tons.

ANGLO-AUSTRALIAN.—Capt. Raisbeck, May 21: I have the honour to report progress since April 23. No. 1 Engine Shaft (east shaft): 90 tons of stone have been broken from 92 ft. level steps, in which gold has been seen several times; stuff now at surface ready for crushing. From an old shaft, the south boundary of Redhouse's claim, I have broken 100 tons from a good-looking spur; gold also seen; and from three several places on our south boundary we have a lot of stone ready for trial crushing. No. 2 Engine Shaft (west): The cutting down of north end of shaft completed to receive 9-inch pole when ready. On April 30 men to drive on course of lode at the 113 ft. level (north), 25 ft. level: lode 6 ft. wide, and gold seen daily, improving as we go further north. Stone from this level is now being crushed; copper plates look very promising. The winze at end of cross-cut, same level, is down 19 ft., and we have struck the eastern wall of lode, which is well formed, and full of mud. South Shaft (No. 2 engine shaft level): 32 ft. have been driven on course of lode north; stone (2 ft. wide) is not looking so well; end stopped for the present. South drive on course of lode also stopped, a slide cutting the lode out. On the 16th inst. we commenced to break stone both at north and south on the rich spur which we cut east of the shaft. Gold is seen very frequently in the stone, and, from the channel of country the spur is lying in, we have a large quantity probably of good paying quartz. The Battery: Crushing was commenced on the 14th inst. It works admirably; a large quantity of refuse quartz has been run through previous to commencing on payable stone. Mr. Kitto also writes: At the time I suggested the sale of the mine the Sandhurst shareholders in the Duke, who, after visiting their purchase, and examining the Anglo, requested me to ascertain if they could buy it also. At this time they were flushed with their great success at Sandhurst, and anticipating a similar result from the Duke, they were inclined to acquire as much property as possible in the vicinity. Some of these people are still prepared to go in for the Anglo, whilst others—disappointed at not meeting with immediate success at the Duke—are disinclined to

go further here pending better results from the property. I go to Sandhurst tomorrow, when I will make the fullest enquiries on the subject. Mr. Millin, the chairman of the Extended Hustlers Company, one of those who made the offer, is still, I believe, in Tasmania.

YORK PENINSULA.—The directors have received advices from the company of inspection at Adelaide, dated May 16 last, with reports from the Kurilla Mine to the 13th. The following are extracts from Capt. Anthony's report, viz.:—"During the month the rise in the back of the 25 ft. level, west of Deebie's shaft, is heightened by 2 fms. 1 ft. 6 in. The lode is 2½ ft. wide, composed of quartz, pyrites, and copper ore, but the yield of ore has been small, yet there is good ore ground standing in the western end of the rise that will set on tribute as soon as the rise is holed. To hasten this I have put the men who were driving the 15 fathom level to sink a winze from the 15 fathom level to between, which will, all well, be holed during this month. There is some good thoroughly ventilated this part of the mine and also lay open ground for tribute to carry out the dead work of the mine. I am sinking a winze down into the pitch level worked in the back of the 25 ft. level, the distance being 1 fm., at 15l., and a fair lode for tribute laid open. . . . I hope to hole the winze during this month, and set the pitch on tribute next month. I anticipate draining Hall's shaft to the 35 ft. level, so as to render the old pitches east of the shaft, if workable again, as I can now offer more liberal terms than when copper was only 70s. per ton. . . . This branch of the Kadina and Wallaroo tramway, being laid down to take the ore away from the Deebie Mine, will run through the dressing-floors at Deebie's shaft. . . . This branch will be of great service to us, as the Kurilla ore can be put into the trucks from the floors direct, and the bags returned without trouble. All our supplies, too, will come by this way. I am preparing about 8 tons of ore of better quality for sale. No delay will take place in exploring the lode below the 25 ft. level, west of Deebie's shaft. The state of the copper market is so encouraging that no effort should be wanting to carry out the dead work of sinking and driving, so as to realise as soon as possible the ore so discovered."

ENGLISH AND AUSTRALIAN.—May 22: The quantity of coal at Port Adelaide was about 193 tons. The return of furnaces at work has not yet come to hand by this portion of the mail. Since the date of last advices about 78½ tons of copper had been shipped.

FOREIGN MINES.

ST. JOHN DEL REY.—The directors have received the following report, dated Morro Velho, June 1.—The produce was not cleared up for the second division of May, to avoid the expense of clearing in shafts during the month of May 9 fms. 2 ft. 2 in., leaving the present depth of water in the shafts a little under 17 fms. The general work is going on steadily.

DON PEDRO.—Extract from a letter dated May 29: The general stuff is very poor, but we have had some very fair vein work in the last 12 days; gold weighed to date, 6209 oits; estimate for month, 7709 oits.—From chief mining captain, dated May 28: Stopping operations on the No. 8 shoot of lode have been carried on extensively, but not so productive as we could wish. About 10 fms. on the dip below the adit level a tattoo northerly is commenced from stopes for the purpose of meeting the lode at a deeper horizon than the adit level; so far as driven producing strike work. Rise from Battos No. 2 shoot past has been to stopes from Alice's west. Stopping operations at this point are continued; lode of a low quality. Fair strike work samples have been obtained from No. 3 and Bryant's rise and tattoo, north from same. This section indicates well, although general work is not rich. Stopes on No. 6 shoot of lode present no change calling for special remark. Canons in underlie lode still retains its size and auriferous quality; vein has improved, and has afforded some fair box-work for the wash-house, these stones are getting near the 25 ft. level; this, together with the No. 6 line of gold at the southern part of No. 8 shoot of lode, down to the 25 ft. level, is encouraging for the extension of the mine in depth. The preparation being made for the 2 inch wire rope is near completion, and we hope to fix it in the course of a few days.

ANGLO-BRAZILIAN.—Extract from letter dated May 29: Passagem: Foster's bottom stopes continue to yield most favourably. A larger supply from this section has been again separately treated with very good results. Additional force has now been engaged for manning other stopes towards the Fundao. Estimated produce for the month over 1000 oits, which is highly satisfactory, as the remaining portion of the ore treated has been rejected kilas and stone derived from the crushed workings of other sections.—Pitangui: Vertical Shaft, Francisco Antonio Alcantara, the cutting of the platform is completed, and the ground well squared at the point of communication between the above shaft and incline. Sinking has now been resumed; in a few days we hope to have large raisings of line stuff for an effective trial. A second sampling has been made with still better results than those already advised, and the gold considerably larger in size. The small quantity of lode matter broken while squaring the ground roughly passed through the stamps has produced 150 oits. The limited space at the bottom of shaft, also excess of water, has up to the present considerably retarded our progress. Levels have been projected north and south.—Hosken's Level: The last hook met with has been a disappointment, but for some days to allow the ground to drain, and to allow immense quantity of jacotinga issuing from the end we are in hopes that we have reached the main body of jacotinga. Samples washed have given some very coarse grains of gold. Surface works at both establishments are very heavy, particularly at Passagem, such as the refitting of all the stamps, with a view to a more effective duty, and an increase of striking surface.

GENERAL BRAZILIAN.—Extract from letter dated May 28: Mines, St. Anna: The shallow adit (No. 1) progresses fairly, and Hayman's shaft resumed.—Itabira: The shallow adit is giving trouble, and slow progress is being made. Moor's shaft and all other points are under suspension.

ROSSA GRANDE.—Extract from letter dated May 28: The works both in and out of the mine have progressed steadily. Since the 20th inst. we have been able to supply both stamps with sufficient stuff to keep them working day and night. Some considerable alteration is being made at the bottom of the mine, in order to provide requisite accommodation for concentrating and washing the increased quantity of sand we shall shortly have to deal with, and extra strakes have been laid for treatment of tailings.—Bahu: The lode in bottom of the sump-shaft has a very kindly appearance, producing fair stamping work. In the 18 plat since my last the lode has opened to 6 ft. in its widest place; in the present end it is a little more contracted, still discharging a great quantity of water. I have not the least doubt that in extending this level we shall lay open extensive and productive stopes. The lode in the stopes, east of shaft, has been struck for the last fortnight, but at present it is opening and improving. In the Alcantara, the lode in the bottom of Richards's shaft is 4 ft. wide, producing stamping work of rather low yield. The winze sinking below the adit is communicated to the 11, and stoping is commenced in the back; the lode has a very favourable appearance, averaging so far as laid open fully 4 ft. wide.

SAO VICENTE.—Everything in the both mines is being pushed on with vigour.

BRAGANZA (Gold).—Capt. Roberts, Morro Tabac, May 31: A Deep Adit, No. 3 Lode: We have cut through the same, which is 15 ft. big, a very strong, masterly lode, with clay divisions, and just the same kind of matrix as mentioned in my last, producing a little gold, with water still issuing. We have excavated 1120 cubic feet, and sent all to the stamps. In the deep adit, on No. 1 lode, as mentioned in my last to be disordered, we have since driven a cross-cut east some 2 fms. 4 ft., and intersected three small quartzose veins; from one of these we have taken some very good samples, and it appears, so far, best in the bottom of the shaft end. We have driven north and south 4 fms. 1 ft. on their course. Mr. Richards, the superintendent, writes from Ouro Preto, as follows:—I will forward my usual report on my return to the mine, and will merely add that during the last few days we have cut a vein in the deep adit which yielded at the rate of 5 ozs. per ton. One sample of about 16 lbs. gave 1 dwt., and all the others are exceedingly good; the vein is at present small, but it may become larger as we open out in it. Samples taken in the jacotinga on the 27th inst. were the best I have yet seen.

BATTLE MOUNTAIN.—Capt. Richards, June 20: Virgin: No change having taken place in the 188 ft. level, all work has been suspended here. In the 113 ft. level north the lode is becoming more mixed with quartz and waste of iron, but still producing some very good stones of ore. In the stopes north of Truscott's winze, in back of the 113, work has been resumed; the lode is small, but turning out some fine copper; this may be known as Pierce's stopes. The 73, being driven north, produces no ore at present, but shows occasional spots of green stain, and the ground is easy for working. Jack's stopes yields a fair quantity of good ore. Henwood's stopes, in back of the 37, has been suspended, but will be resumed shortly.—Lake Superior: The 135 ft. level south is poor and slow of progress, and the men have been moved north to sink a winze on that part of the lode that produced the leaf copper when we were driving the level. This drift midway between Moor's rise and Pryce's level is of a promising character, although not yielding so much ore as formerly. 529 sacks raised during the week.

SNOWDRIFT (Silver Mining and Reduction).—The resident engineer, Mr. Foster writes on June 21:—"Yesterday I examined two more shafts which have come to light since the snow has cleared off. They are about 100 feet apart, and the farthest one is about 250 feet east of the Kilwinning shaft. Both of these shafts are partly caved in, and it is not possible to get to the bottom of them, but near the surface they show an exceeding strong vein of good quartz, being from 3 to 5 feet wide, and from this indication I expect to have a good body of ore when our 25 ft. level gets under them, the farthest one of the two. I am having it cleared out, and shall sink it through to the 25 ft. level, east of Good Hope, so as to make use of it for ventilating that level. I hope to be able to tell you more about it in my next."

COLORADO TERRIBLE.—Extract from Prof. Richardson's letter, dated Georgetown, June 17:—"I have been much pleased this morning with an inspection of your works. The mine never looked so promising as it does now. In the shaft which Mr. Teal is sinking the ore is very rich. The new dressing apparatus is a perfect success. I have brought away with me a parcel of ore jigged so clean that it could not be beaten even in Cornwall. I advise you to have these works carried on to completion. The very lowest grade ore can be treated profitably by jigging and buddling alone. A small water-wheel would reduce the cost of labour materially. Great credit is due to Mr. Teal for the great improvement now being made on the mine. The future of the Terrible is brightening up.—CHARLES E. RICHARDSON.—(Operations for May: Raised 158 tons of ore; estimated value, \$13,400; mining and managing expenditure, \$6159.)

ECLIPSE.—Captain Jones, June 15: On June 5 we started ten stamps. All went well until the 8th, when a sudden rise in the river, owing to the excessive hot weather melting the large quantity of snow on the mountains, at once bringing down an immense volume of water in the river, carried in its course the flood-gates at the head of water-course, admitting into the water course the greater portion of the river, doing a great deal of damage. After working day and night putting in a new dam and flood-gates, and making good the breaks in water-course, we again got to work with fifteen stamps on the 12th instant, which up to the present moment continues to work well. These are all the stamps I can work up to the present time, at the end of which we shall clean up, after crushing about 300 tons. This will be an average sample of the quartz from the mine, and will in a great measure determine our further working. The blast-furnace, erected for the smelting of the argentiferous ores, I have completed; but the turbine, erected as a motive power for driving the fan blast for same, I found to be entirely worthless. I have, therefore, removed it, and am now erecting an over-shot water-wheel, 15 feet diameter and 3 feet breast, for that purpose. I have managed to pick up all the materials for the wheel here, hence not much delay and but a little cost. The prospects at the mine are of the same cheering character, as previously reported. The stopes are looking well. I shall on Monday next commence to drive the 160 ft.

PEPPER MILL BRASS FOUNDRY COMPANY, DARLINGTON STREET, WIGAN, COLLIERY FURNISHERS, BRASS FOUNDERS, COPPERSMITHS, & GAS METER MANUFACTURERS,

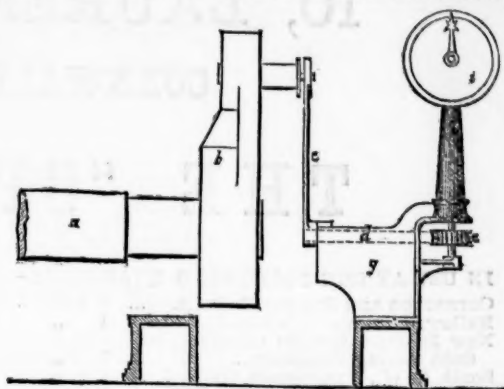


The PEPPER MILL BRASS FOUNDRY COMPANY beg respectfully to invite attention to their IMPROVED SELF-REGISTERING COLLIERY WINDING INDICATOR, which, in addition to its ordinary use of indicating the position of the load in the shaft, registers the number of windings, thus enabling the manager at a glance, and at any moment, to check the return of the banksman or tallyman, by reading off from the dial the number of windings for any stated time.

This Indicator is especially adapted for Water Winding or Pumping. Its indications cannot possibly be tampered with, and unerringly show the number of windings or strokes for any stated period, so that it will at once be seen whether or not the person in charge has been fully discharging his duty.

These Winding Indicators are supplied either with or without the Self-registration Dial.

The Pepper Mill Brass Foundry Company will be glad to furnish, on application, sets of drawings illustrative of the simplest and cheapest mode of attaching their indicators to engines of various constructions, either vertical or horizontal.



END ELEVATION
One mode of attaching Indicator to horizontal engine.

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SAFETY FUSE,
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Obtained the PRIZE MEDALS at the "ROYAL EXHIBITION" of 1851; at the "INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION" of 1862, in London; at the "IMPERIAL EXHIBITION," held in Paris, in 1865; at the "INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION," in Dublin, 1866; at the "UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION," in Paris, 1867; and at the "GREAT INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION," at Altona, in 1869.

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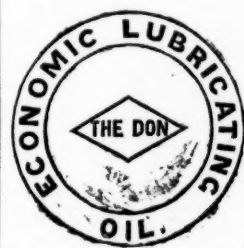
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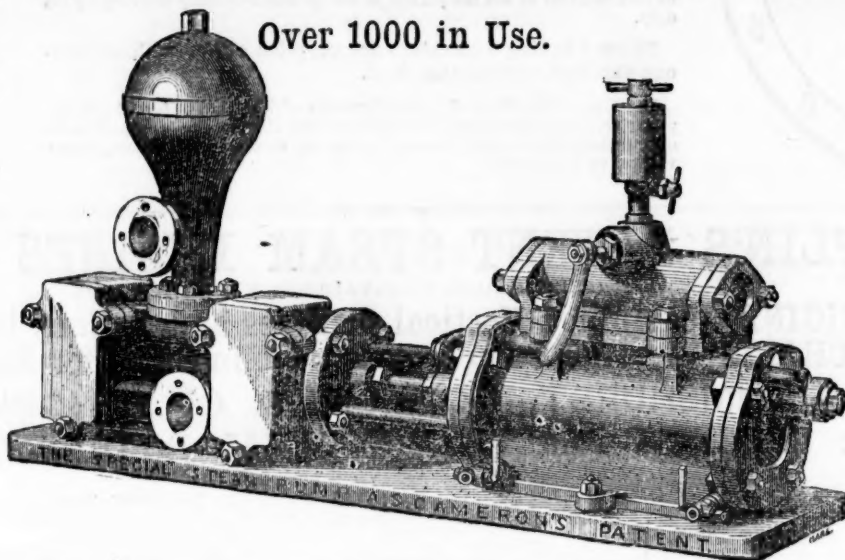
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Black Boy Colliery, Gateshead ...	1 "	Oakenshaw Colliery ...	1 "	Thompson, John, Gateshead ...	2 "
Castle Eden Colliery ...	2 "	Pease's West Colliery ...	2 "	Trimdon Grange Colliery ...	1 "
Crofton, J. C., near Ferryhill ...	1 "	Pease, J. and J. W., near Crook ...	5 "	Tudhoe Colliery ...	4 "
Carr, W. C., Newcastle ...	4 "	Pease, J. and J., Brandon Colliery ...	1 "	Vobster and Mells Colliery ...	2 "
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Lochgelly Iron and Coal Company ...	1 "	Right Hon. Earl Durham, Fence Houses ...	1 "	Wardley Colliery, Gateshead ...	1 "
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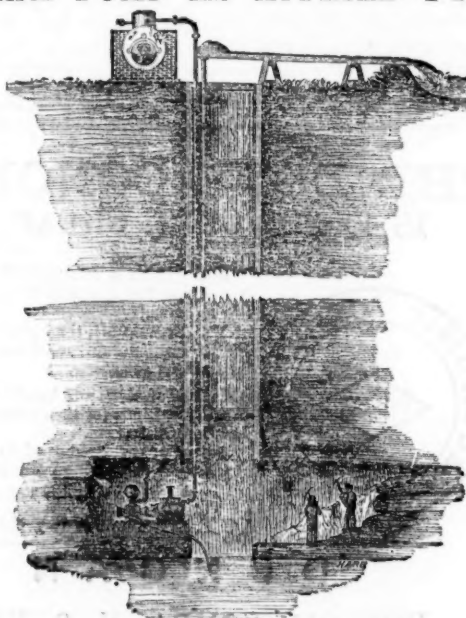
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The arrangement in the accompanying illustration shows an economical method of draining mines without the expense of erecting surface-engines, fixing pump-rods, or other gearing. A boiler adjacent to the pit's mouth is all that is necessary on the surface; from thence steam may readily be taken down, by means of a felted steam-pipe, to connect the pump with the boiler. The pump may be placed in any situation that may be convenient for working it, and connecting the steam, suction, and delivery pipes.

These engines can be fixed and set to work in a



comparatively short time, and also at a very small outlay. They are used in large mines as auxiliary engines, and will be found invaluable adjuncts in all mining operations.

To estimate the quantity of water to be raised by any given size of pump refer to the tabulated list below. It is recommended to use long-stroke pumps where the height exceeds 100 ft., so that the largest result may be obtained with a minimum wear and tear of the pump pistons and valves. The pumps are provided with doors for ready access to all working parts.

PRICES OF THE "SPECIAL" STEAM PUMPS.

Diameter of Steam Cylinder	2 1/2	3	4	4	6	6	6	7	7	7	8	8	8	8	10	10	12	12	14	16	26
Diameter of Water Cylinder	1 1/2	1 1/2	2	4	3	4	6	5	6	7	4	6	7	8	6	7	8	10	8	7	6 1/2
Length of Stroke	6	9	9	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	18	12	12	18	24	48	24	72
Strokes per minute	100	100	70	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	35	50	50	35	—	—	—	—
Gallons per hour	310	680	815	3250	1830	3250	7330	5070	7330	9750	3250	7330	9750	13,000	7330	9750	13,000	—	—	—	—
PRICE	£10	£15	£20	£35	£30	£40	£47 10	£50	£52 10	£57 10	£50	£55	£65	£85	£70	£80	£100	—	—	—	—

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Any Combination can be made between the Steam and Water Cylinders, provided the Lengths of Stroke are the same, thus—8 in. Steam and 3 in. Water, or 10 in. Steam and 3 in. Water, adapted to height of lift and pressure of steam, and so on.

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